

Far better to feel one day of truth
love and beauty than endure a year of
remorse and fear.

The man who is afraid to express his
opinion on public men and measures
is not a good citizen.

A boy and a dog are the most fear-
less philosophers, for they will plunge
into trouble without right or reason.

John D. Rockefeller has not suffi-
cient time either to count his money
or to read all the indictments against
him.

A New York swindler is accused of
hypnotizing his victims over the
telephone. Ever have Central do that
to you?

Hungary has a cabinet crisis and
the members have resigned. It seems
hard for that particular diet to agree
with anybody.

One trouble with the seismographs
is that they never do any recording
until it is too late to get from under
the falling walls.

The Savannah Press says: "It pays
now to ship eggs 13,000 miles." Yes,
and it would also pay to ship some of
them farther than that.

It is presumed that the Countess
Jean de Castellane in publishing fam-
ily memoirs will make no allusion to
her illustrious brother-in-law, Boni.

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, who may
succeed Lord Kitchener as command-
er-in-chief in India, has been wounded
in almost every action in which he has
been.

At Port Republic, N. J., it is an-
nounced, the entire male population
has sworn off smoking. Perhaps the
women could be induced to swear off
also.

"The way to meet trouble," says an
eastern paper, "is to walk right up to
it and blif it between the eyes." But
what if she has a rolling-pin in her
hand?

Cooking stoves are little used in
Scotland, where the cooking is done
over an open grate fire. Scottish
housewives are not easily induced to
use ranges.

The widow of a Carnegie hero who
used the thousand dollars to elope with
a married man is no more undeserving
than some widows who are on Uncle
Sam's pension rolls.

In Boston the law provides that a
woman who wears a low-necked dress
can be arrested and fined. But try to
think for a moment of the things that
would happen to the judge who did
the fining.

Mr. Carnegie says he would give a
vast sum of money for ten years more
of life. Evidently that little spelling
reform disappointment has not soured
his opinion of existence as a general
proposition.

It is said that a thousand women
are preparing to start an "Adamsess
Eden" colony in Texas. Here is a
chance for some enterprising nursery-
man with a stock of fig saplings on
hand.

A New York court has decided that
a cast-iron sandwich chained to a table
is not a meal. And yet there are
cynics who persist in denying that the
law is occasionally enlivened by bril-
liant flashes of ordinary horse sense.

What a cold-blooded murderer the
average novelist is! Whenever a
character becomes an inconvenience in
the symmetrical development of a plot,
that character is provided with an
early grave and many garlands of
flowers from mourning friends.

Poland is the most prosperous por-
tion of the Russian empire. Twenty-
four percent of the population live in
towns, whereas in the rest of Russia
the percentage is only 13. Thirty
years ago only 27,000 workers were
employed in the factories and works
in Poland, while now 250,000 persons
are employed. The population of the
country is the densest in Europe, be-
ing 250 per square mile, having more
than doubled in the last 30 years.

Godowsky, who is reckoned the
most wonderful living pianist from the
point of view of technique, is married,
and has a delightful little daughter,
of whom many quaint stories are told.
Once she was asked by her mother,
"Why do you pack away your toys so
carefully?" "I am going to save them
for my children," answered the little
girl. "But suppose you should never
have any children?" continued Mrs.
Godowsky. "Oh, then I'll give them
to my grandchildren," was the unex-
pected reply.

The czar is going to build himself
a new bombproof palace. The "Little
Father" is not going to depend alto-
gether for security on the filial devo-
tion of his children.

Look up, not down. By steadily
looking up, you may keep posted on
the price of be., eggs, vegetables,
coal, ice, and the other necessities of
life.

It is said that King Edward may
visit the United States. He will be
very welcome and he will see a lot of
changes since he was here last.

Missouri Legislature

TWO-CENT FARE BILL PASSES.

Railroads Fail to Effect Compromise
and Concede Their Defeat.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The committee
substitute to the 2-cent passenger fare
bill passed the house Monday. Ninety-
nine affirmative votes were cast.
Representative Kles of Cape Girardeau
voted "no." This showed forty-two
members absent or no voting.
The substitute is as follows:

Any individual company or cor-
poration owning, operating, managing
or leasing any railroad or part of rail-
road in this state, shall be limited to a
compensation per mile for transporting
any person with ordinary baggage
not exceeding 150 pounds in weight,
not exceeding 2 cents per mile. Pro-
vided, that independent railroads not
exceeding forty miles in length may
charge not to exceed 3 cents per mile;
and said independent railroad, cor-
poration, company or individual shall
file with the secretary of state an af-
fidavit clearly setting forth the fact
that said road is owned and controlled
absolutely independent of any other
corporation or company. Provided,
further, that no such individual or
corporation shall charge, demand or
receive any greater compensa-
tion per mile for the transportation of
children of the age of 12 years or
thereunder than one-half of the rate
above prescribed; and provided, fur-
ther, that the rates for transportation
herein prescribed may be reduced as
provided by law.

Bills Ordered Engrossed.

The following bills were ordered
engrossed:

Mr. Dale's bill requiring railroads to
cut weeds and brush along their right-
of-way.

Mr. Roach's bill extending special
road districts.

Mr. Stahl's bill providing for the im-
provement of public roads by drag-
ging.

Mr. Simmons' bill requiring insur-
ance brokers in the cities to pay a li-
cense.

Mr. Johnson's bill extending the au-
thority of cities of the third class to
levy license tax.

Mr. Glick's bill relating to the de-
struction of wolves.

Mr. Noyes' bill relating to the col-
lection of sureties' fines and costs.

Mr. Hill's bill prohibiting the form-
ing of pools, trusts and combinations,
and making their formation a felony.

Mr. Woods' bill concerning the code
of civil procedure.

Mr. Sherman's bill relating to the
dissolution of attachments against
non-residents.

Mr. Biggs' bill relating to the trans-
portation of dead human bodies.

Another bill, when the order of en-
grossment was reached in the house,
was denied such recognition after
quite a spirited debate. This was
Representative Duncan's bill to pro-
hibit the future organization of private
banks. The same fate befell Repre-
sentative Heathman's board of control
bill.

Mr. Butts' bill prohibiting one
person from treating another in places
where intoxicants are sold, after be-
ing so amended by Mr. Oliver as to
include non-intoxicants and cigars.

Mr. Porth's bill fixing the hours
which shall constitute a day's work in
the state penitentiary, and specify-
ing the days which shall be observed
as holidays.

Mr. Heatman's bill requiring
switches, fogs and guard rails to be
blocked in all yards, divisions and ter-
minal points.

Mr. Staples' bill requiring railroad
companies to issue transportation to
shippers of stock or melons, and im-
posing a fine of from \$300 to \$1,000
for violations.

Mr. Norfleet's bill making eligible
for admission to the school for the
blind all blind people between the
ages of 6 and 20 years.

HOUSE.

Mr. Simmons' bill, increasing the
compensation of members of county
boards of equalization from \$3 to \$5
per day, passed.

Mr. Johnson's bill, providing that all
persons summoned for jury service
receive compensation, whether or not
they serve as jurors, passed.

A joint and concurrent resolution
was introduced in the house providing
for the taxation of inheritances, the
percentage of taxation being scaled by
the degrees of relationship, the range
being from 1 per cent to 5 per cent.

Representative Droste introduced a
bill providing that the government of
the Missouri school for the blind shall
be vested in a board of managers.

Representative Biggs, of Schuyler,

introduced a bill Thursday to prevent
railroads from giving free transpor-
tation to any one except employees.

The house committee on judiciary
Thursday substituted the house anti-
lobby bill for a measure of the same
purport introduced in the senate by
Senator Dorris. The two bills are not
alike in some particulars, but by sub-
stituting the house for the senate bill,
the former having already passed the
house, much time will be saved. It is
probable that this bill will come up in
the senate next week for final consid-
eration. It passed the house with
practically no objections, and is along
the same line of one suggested by Gov.
Folk, and meets with his approval.

Representative Johnston of Pettis
introduced a bill declaring it to be un-
lawful for a railroad company to op-
erate a freight train without a crew
composed of one engineer, one fire-
man, one conductor and three brake-
men, one of the latter to be a flagman.
The house put in four hours and ten
minutes Wednesday afternoon consid-
ering the committee substitute for the
bills amendatory of the Walmesley
game law, and when it adjourned that
measure was still in the air.

Representatives Haller and Wil-
lard earnestly advocated the engross-
ment of Representative Noyes' bill
which was attacked from several quar-
ters requiring the exercise of care in
the operation of street railways and
establishing the doctrine of compar-
ative and a light negligence. One sec-
tion of the bill was finally ordered en-
grossed.

SENATE.

In the senate Wednesday there was
the usual offerings of petitions from
different sections of the state. Sen-
ator Bradley varied the monotony of
these somewhat by presenting two in
favor of the eight-hour law for tele-
graphers, one signed by 2600 and the
other 4600 of the citizens of St. Fran-
cisco county. Citizens of Clay, Howard
and Jackson asked that the game law
be left intact, and there were prayers
from Shelby, Montgomery, Cass and
Barton for the passage of the Boisford
drainage bill. Deepwater, Henry
county, got in its daily petition asking
the submission of the prohibition
amendment, and St. Louis petitioners
asked for the erection of monuments
to Missouri soldiers on the battle fields
of the South and for the passage of
the anti-child labor laws. There was
one also from St. Louis asking the sen-
ate not to confirm Excise Commis-
sioner Mulvihill, and a basket full asking
for the enactment of the county super-
vision law.

Senator Major's "Jim Crow" law
passed the senate Thursday after a
sharp debate by the partisan vote of
20 to 11. Every democratic senator
who was in his seat voted for the bill,
and every republican against it.

Mr. Atkinson's bill, granting either
the city or the defendant appeal from
judgment of a mayor or police judge,
except on pleas of guilty, passed.

The senate committee on private
corporations Thursday considered a
number of bills for the regulation of
public-service corporations. In place
of reporting any one of the bills fa-
vorably, the committee prepared a sub-
stitute for all of them and will en-
deavor to have it adopted by the sen-
ate. This substitute empowers cities
of all classes to determine by ordi-
nance what rates shall be charged by
public utility companies. This in-
cludes street railways, gas, electric
light, water and telephone companies.

The Humphrey bill to prohibit ex-
press companies from doing a money-
order business was reported favorably
Thursday afternoon by the committee
on railroads. In the absence of Repre-
sentative Humphrey, of Platte; Far-
ris, of Crawford, argued for the bill
before the committee. James L. Min-
nis opposed it.

Among the bills introduced in the
senate were:

By Mr. Wornall, regulating de-
murrage charges; by Mr. Bradley,
providing for inspection of lead and
zinc mines; by Mr. Brown, a series of
measures embodying the good roads
recommendations of the convention
recently held in Jefferson City; by
Mr. McAllister, for payment of ac-
tual expenses of a circuit judge called
in to sit for another judge; by Mr. Mc-
Allister, for licensing of assessment
insurance companies; by Mr. Me-
thudy, amending the law regulating
the claims against estates of de-
ceased persons; by Mr. McDavid, giv-
ing power to the county court to re-
vocate criminal costs, removing the
power of police judges to act as jus-
tices of the peace, amending the law
in regard to eminent domain, provid-
ing for competitive bidding for mu-
nicipal contracts, giving the judge of
probate the power to issue mar-
riage licenses instead of the recorder
of deeds; by Mr. Buford, allowing cir-
cuit clerks per diem for attending in
certain criminal cases; by Mr. Far-
ris, increasing the salary of docket
clerks in the house and the senate;
by Mr. Fields, amending the law un-
der which the state bureau of mines
and mining was established.

The committee substitute for the
game law bills which have been in-
troduced in the house, either to
amend or repeal the Walmesley law,
passed at the 1905 session, has been
made a special order for tomorrow
afternoon, when it will be called for
engrossment.

Representative Muir introduced a
bill providing for a state commis-
sionership of highways. It provides that
in the construction of roads the state
shall bear two-fifths of the cost, the
road district one-fourth, the county
three-fourths, and the towns connect-
ed one-twentieth.



Oh, where are the girls of yester-year
The girls with blue eyes shining?
The girls who used to cost us dear
When we went valentining?
To whom we sang and meant it too,
Oh sugar's sweet and so are you!
To whom we sent with great ado
Two hearts all intertwining?
If these should meet the eyes of one
Loved in the yester-year
Whose tresses glinted in the sun
Whose blue eyes cost us dear,
We'd like to say and mean it too,
Oh sugar's sweet and so were you!
But time has cut our love in two
Dear maid of yester-year.



ANNE STACEY sat with
her back to the light of
her existence and the
chandelier. But the re-
spective luminaries re-
mained equally indiffer-
ent, the one obscured by
his evening paper and the
other by a pink-tissue
shade. So she lifted her
pretty foot to the glow
of the fire—the only glow
that seemed in evidence
anywhere—and engaged in her long-
practised game of making the best of
things. But the play went dully this
night, although the coals arranged the
usual pictures for her to gaze into
and the castle-building materials were
all at hand. Now and then she
glanced at a big bowl of violets
which stood on the table near her,
and in her expression was a curious
blending of indignation and triumph.
There was silence in the room, except
for a slow-pulsed clock, which struck
the quarter-hours reluctantly, and the
occasional rustling of the turning
pages of the newspaper.

She felt strangely lonely. The girls
had gone out, wearing their violets
pinned in the fur and laces at their
bonnie throats. The fragrance of the
flowers at her side swept up with the
memory of the lines which had come
as a valentine to little Jeanne:

This thing I know, my dear,
My love for you, my dear,
Will last for aye!

"But it doesn't, Jeanne, child," she
whispered sadly. "It does not last any
longer than the dew lasts on the
roses. But it is so sweet to be de-
ceived!" She sighed. And again her
eyes fell on the violets.

"Who in the world could have sent
them to me?" she murmured. "And
the verses! Impertinent, of course.
But rather dear. The writing looks a
little familiar, too; but I can't place it."
She drew a little note from the
dainty little rose-colored bag which
swung from the ribbons at her waist,
and scanned it by the firelight. A
half-pleased smile crept up to her
eyes, as she read:

These tender flowers are sent to you by
one
To whom you are the starlight and the
sun.

Their fragrance bears a message fond
From out a heart that beats alone for
you.

"How dreadful!" murmured Anne
Stacey, but with commendable for-
bearance. "I must show it to Dick!"
She rose determinedly, just as there
was a sound of a sliding paper and a
snore. She turned back and sat down,
and the little foot on the fender tap-
ped impatiently.

"Asleep again," she said, "and it is
only half-past eight! Another tire-
some evening ahead of me. Oh, dear,
I don't see why I ever married him!
A man so absorbed in business has no
right to marry. He is so tired and dull
when he comes home that he never
talks. I believe I am getting so I dis-
like Dick, anyway. I just won't try to
tell him about the flowers and note.
He doesn't take the trouble to tell me
anything. I wish I knew who sent it
—that's what I wish!" Her cheeks
were flushed now, and she looked re-
sentfully at the form in the big leather
chair. "I won't tell him a word," she
repeated — then called sharply:
"Dick!"

Stacey started up, dazedly. "Eh?
Yes. All right! What is it, mam-
ma?"

"It's St. Valentine's eve!"

"The deuce it is! I thought it was
morning. What's up?"

"The girls have each received love-
ly big bunches of violets."

"Bully for the girls! Who sent
'em?"

"We don't know. Jeanne's came
with a valentine—society, you know."

"Well, of course," said Stacey, "that
is harder to bear. Know who wrote
it?"

Mrs. Stacey shook her head. "No.
But it is beautiful. She will always
remember it."

"Will, eh? Can't get it out of her
head, I suppose. Something like that
'Blue - trip - slip-for-an-eight-cent-fare'
business."

Mrs. Stacey gave wifely inattention
to his joke. Her mind seemed fixed
on other subjects. Finally: "A woman
always remembers such things.
And sometimes they make dangerous
food for hungry hearts."

The man behind the paper became
conscious of a meaning in his wife's
tone. He looked over the top of the
sheet, to see that her gaze was fixed
upon a bowl of violets on the stand
before the fire. She went on:

"You never sent me a valentine,
Dick. But some one else has. I wasn't
going to tell you—when you were
asleep—"

"Well, I'm glad you didn't then.
But what about it now?"

"There isn't anything more about it.
At least I only know that I received
a valentine and a bunch of flowers,
and I don't know who sent them. I
wish I did, because I am tired of be-
ing left alone and neglected and—
so there!"

"Why, mamma! Why?"

"You needn't 'Why' me!" The
pitcher of patience indeed had been
broken at the fountain. Mrs. Stacey
was royally angry and in tears. "What
do you men think women want in this
life? Do you think we are satisfied
with food and fire and clothes? I tell
you we want love and attention as
much as we do when we were young
girls!"

She stopped, with shamed sobbing.
Stacey had risen and now stood be-
side her chair. "What did he say,
Anne?" he questioned quietly.

But she shook her head miserably.
"What did he say?" He reached
down and took her slender hand in
his broad palm.

"I can't tell you. You—never would
understand—or appreciate—such ten-
derness. You—you never have—time—"

"What did he say, dear?"

"Oh, Dick. If only you had made
love to me—if you ever—ever had—"

"Tell me what he said. You can't?
Then let me tell you."

He knelt down beside her and her
wondering eyes saw tears upon his
bearded cheeks. But he reached over
and took the bowl of violets in his
hand as he said:

These tender flowers are sent to you by
one
To whom you are the starlight and the
sun.

"Dick! You? You?" She threw
her arms around his neck. Her cheek
was upon his cheek, her eyes seeking
his eyes, as he continued:

Their fragrance bears a message fond
and true
From out a heart which beats alone for
you.

Then there was silence in the little
room where a man knelt with his wife
in his arms and the quick-pulsed clock
called blithely the quarter-hours as
they ran away with the eve of St. Val-
entine.

SELDOM THINKS.



Ethylene—Cholly sent me a lovely
valentine and a note saying his
thoughts are all of me—

Ernest—That signifies nothing; he
doesn't think oftener than once
a month.

CANADA'S GOOD TIMES.

The Immigration During 1906 Was
216,000.

While it is well to heed every
word of caution from the leaders in
commerce and finance and to avoid
all speculative ventures that lack a
solid business foundation, it is clearly
evident that there is no conspicuous
weak spot in Canada's present era of
prosperity. The Toronto Globe says:

"The Dominion has in a commercial
sense plenty of money, and our lead-
ing financial institutions are in a po-
sition to lend freely in the United
States. The chief productive enter-
prises of Canada are not buoyed up
by an era of dangerous speculation,
but are following substantial busi-
ness methods and finding safe and
continuous markets for their goods.
We are not bolstering up any indus-
tries by extensive export bonuses
that must impoverish the people as
a whole, and ultimately lead to col-
lapse through the failure of the arti-
ficial aid. There is no extreme pro-
tection in Canada such as would cre-
ate great fortunes for a few at the
expense of the general public and
lead to disruption and catastrophe.
The prosperity of Canada has no ar-
tificial foundation being based on a
healthy and substantial expansion of
trade and industry, with a proportion-
ate extension of productive settlement
to new areas.

It is true that we are borrowing
extensively for railway construction,
but every line will bring new terri-
tory within the limits of profitable
occupation, and will create prosper-
ous settlements to bear the burdens
and repay the outlay. We are not
exhausting mineral resources, for it
is quite reasonable to assume that,
although mineral wealth is never
permanent, ours will during the
measurable future develop a far
greater productive capacity than at
present. Our timber wealth can be
made continuous by a judicious pol-
icy. And agriculture, the real foun-
dation of our prosperity, is expanding
with every new expenditure on rail-
way construction. We are not in
the flush of a railway mania that
could bring its punishment through
the useless duplication of lines. The
gigantic railway enterprises that
now stimulate every line of business
in Canada will create a new Domi-
on, and thus render easy the heavy
burdens of debt now freely assumed.
Canada's era of prosperity has been
unprecedented, but there is no sign
of weakness and no cause for lack
of confidence. While our growth is
normal and healthy, we need have no
alarm at its rapidity." This article
might have gone on to relate the
great growth that is taking place in
Central Canada, where thousands of
Americans have made their homes
during the past few years. The past
calendar-year has given to Canada by
importation an addition of 216,000 to
its population. Of this the United
States contributed 63,781. The agents
of the Canadian government, whose
advertisement appears elsewhere, say
that this number will be largely in-
creased during 1907.

Strenuous Treatment.

"Grandpa had the lumbago the other
day."

"Indeed! What did they do for
him?"

"Oh, they used the old-fashioned
remedies. They soaked his feet in a
tub and put ten home-made plasters
and poultices on him. Then they
dosed him with herb teas until he was
red as a beet. After the lumbago was
gone they put him in bed and sent for
the doctor."

"Gracious, what did they need the
doctor for?"

"Why, to cure him of the effects of
the old-fashioned remedies."

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn
that there is at least one dreaded disease that science
has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is
Catarrh. Catarrh is the only positive cure now known
to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional
disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Catarrh
is cured by the use of the Catarrh Cure. It is taken in-
ternally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous
surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the
foundation of the disease, and giving the patient
strength by building up the constitution and restor-
ing nature in doing its work. The proprietors have
so much faith in its curative powers that they offer
\$100 reward for any case that it fails to cure.
Send for list of testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, etc.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Safety Clutch.

A father sent his son to a drug store
the other day to buy some antiseptic
tablets. He wrote as follows: "A
small bottle of antiseptic tablets; no
carbolic acid; no iodoform; possibly
what the surgeons use when perform-
ing an operation to purify a bowl of
water." The druggist wrote back:
"Cannot sell what you want to a min-
or; the adult must call in person and
sign the poison register."

With a smooth iron and Defiance
Starch, you can launder your shirt-
waist just as well at home as the
steam laundry can; it will have the
proper stiffness and finish, there will
be less wear and tear of the goods,
and it will be a positive pleasure to
use a Starch that does not stick to the
iron.

It's a waste of time to cut the ac-
quaintance of a man who is insult
proof.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Drug-
gists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W.
Lewin's signature is on each box. 25c.

No one is so insignificant as to be
sure his example can do no hurt.—
Lord Clarendon.

Smokers appreciate the quality value of
Lewis' Single Binder cigar. Your dealer
is Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

A tight man and a loose dog are
equally dangerous.